NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS, cast in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the tak of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per capy, \$7 per annum. THE WIFIGLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six costs per capy, or \$1 per annum, the European Edition covery Wedinaday, of six costs per capy. \$4 per annum to any part of the Children's Lab to include postage; the Children's Edition on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at six costs see copy, or \$150 one; annum THE FAMILY HEKALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

copy, or \$2 per annum.

VOLUN'LANY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
most, militial from any quarter of the world; if used, will be
liberally paid for. \$2 Our Foreign Counts pondents and
Particularly Regulsted to Stal all letters and Pace-AGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WERKIY HEALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the Galderma and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with nonliness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-LECTURE ON HORSE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-TERROR OF THE ROAD-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LADY OF LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Mose in California-Tooding-Musteres of Paris

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway, -BATAILLE DE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Magac Well—Smiles and Trans—Living Cont BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Burkesques, Songs, Dances, 2c.—Somer D'Ethiops HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon Broadway.—Ethioptan Songs, Dancks, Bublesques, &c.-Happy New Year.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. -- SONGS. WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.-Wood's Mix-

New York, Thursday, January 17, 1861.

The news from Washington this morning is o the highest importance. Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, was informed by the President on Tuesday that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col Havne thereupon withdrew, in order to prepare his propositions, but up to last evening had not sent his communication to the Executive. It is known, however, that Col. Hayne's mission is to demand the prompt and unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter to the South Carolina authorities; and it is also known that the President will unequivocally and emphatically refuse to comply. Furthermore, it is known that the President has despatched orders to Major Anderson to act entirely on the defensive, but to defend Fort Sumter against any attack to the last extremity. Colonel Hayne asserts that if the fort is not given up oceans of blood will flow. That the South Carolinians will attempt its capture is beyond question. Their chances of success may be judged of upon perusal of a description of the fortification and its means of defence, given in another part of to-day's paper.

We have reports of a terrible state of affairs on the Mississippi river. It is stated that the Missis sippi secessionists have planted cannon at various points along the banks of the river, that one steamboat has been denied passage, while others have been overhauled, and that several respectable persons have been compelled to return to the places from whence they started. Although these reports are partially verified by a member of Congress, yet we must have them confirmed before placing implicit faith in them.

Anthony, of Rhode Island, addressed the Senate on the crisis, and on motion of Mr. Clark, of New Hompshire, the Crittenden adjustment was laid on the table by a vote of twenty-five to twenty three. Subsequently a motion was made to reconsider the vote, pending which the Scuate adjourned. In executive session, the appointment of Mr. Taylor, chief Clerk of the New York Post Office, to the Postmastership, was confirmed. In the House the debate on the crisis was repewed. Messrs. Garnet, of Virginia, and Gurley, of Ohio, were the chief speakers.

The public will doubtless be surprised to learn that Major General Sandford has tendered the whole of the First Division of New York militia to Covernor Morgan, and that the offer has been ac cepted provisionally. Nevertheless, such is the fact, as the correspondence between these officials, which we publish in another column, will show.

The Georgia State Convention met at Milledgeville yesterday, and organized by choosing George W. Crawford chairman, and A. R. Lamar secretary. A committee was appointed to wait on the South Carolina and Alabama Commissioners, and request them to communicate with the Convention. The Convention then adjourned

A full report of the speech of Gov. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, at Richmond recently, at a banquet to which he was invited by his admirers, is given on the second page of to-day's HERALD. This speech will attract considerable attention from the fact that Gov. Floyd unreservedly reveals the secrets of the Cabinet, of which he was a member, with respect to the designs of the administra tion relative to the secession movements of the Southern States. There are but few instances on record of a Cabinet minister out of place revealing State secrets, and the conduct of Gov. Floyd in this regard has been severely animadverted upon by all parties.

We publish in another column a circular letter from prominent bishops and clergymen of the addressed to the clergy and laity of the South, in which they counsel a calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of the perils impending over the country, and a manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them.

There was a rumor about town yesterday that James E. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect from this city, is to be arrested on a charge of treason, under the recent charge of Judge Smalley The circumstances which led to this rumor are de tailed elsewhere in our columnas.

The first drill meeting of tae Union Volunteers was held last evening at the 'Mercer House. Subsequent to the drill resolutions were passed disclaiming any political or sect ional object.

In the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations made an elaborate report on the various resolutions having reference to the disturbed condition of the country. A synopsis of mended by the committee, are given in ou despatches from Albany. A resolution appointing the 5th of February as the time for electing a United States Senator in place of Mr. Seward was offered, and, laid over. Benjamin F. Bruce,

Madison, V. as chosen Canal Commissioner. There, was not a quorum of Emigration Comm sioners present at the meeting of that Board ve The routine business was all that the displosed of in consequence. The weekly state me at shows only 148 emigrant arrivals at the port during last week, which makes the whole number since January 1, 742. This does not indicate a brisk emigration for the present year, as it is far seafnd the numbers in the same period of the years immediately preceding the present one. Doubtless the political condition of the country produces an unfavorable effect on the European mmigration. The commutation balance at present s \$3,400 60.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, for the ourpose of organizing for the year 1861. On the irst ballot, Wm. R. Stewart, the President of the old Board, was unanimously re-elected. The veto of the Mayor on the resolution to increase the police force was taken up, and after some debate the original resolution was unanimously passed, over the veto of the Ma or. Some other important business was transacted, which will be ound in another portion of the paper.

The Board of Education held a special meeting ast evening, but it was merely to transact routine usiness. An appropriation of \$6,000 was made to arnish the new schoolhouse in the Twenty-firs ward, and several smaller appropriations to purchase heating apparatus for different schools throughout the city were likewise made. The committees appointed by the President were then announced, and the Board adjourned.

The market for beef cattle vesterday was dull and prices fell off about 1/4c. a 1/4c. per pound Milch cows and veal calves were without material change. Sheep and lambs were more plenty and hall, at a reduction in prices of 50c. a 75c. per head. Swine were active and firmer. The total receipts were 3,977 beeves, 103 cows, 359 veals

9.711 sheep and lambs and 11,332 swine. The extreme inclemency of the weather yesterday tended to check transactions in most descriptions of produce. The cotton market was tame, while sales em braced about 900 bales, closing heavy at about 12%c. for middling uplands. The receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last have reached about 1.835.000 pales, against 2,452,000 in 1860, and 2,070,000 in 1869 The exports in the same time have reached 1,141,000 bales, against 1,550,000 in 1860, and 1,040,000 in 1853. The tock on hand embraced 615,000 bales, against 1,003,000 n 1860, and 857,000 in 1859. Flour was heavy, and for Western and State grades prices were 5c. per barper bushel lower. Corn was also dull, with a fair de-mand. Sales were active at the concession. Pork was irmer, with sales of new mess at \$17 25 a \$17 50, and o new prime at \$13 a \$13 25. Sugars were quiet, and in the absence of sales of moment quotations were nomi prices. Freights for English ports were rather firms especially for grain, while engagements were light

important News from Springfield-The President Elect on the Crisis

The very interesting and important intellience from our Springfield correspondent which we publish to-day, corroborates the general impression that Mr. Seward, in his late peech in the Senate, upon the present crisis, ts dangers and its remedies, fully and authoritatively reflected the views, inclinations and urposes of the President elect. -

First, we are informed that the news of the firing upon the Star of the West had thrown the Legislature and the citizens at Springfield into great excitement, from the belief that this act was the beginning of civil war; and that, though the President elect had very little to say in refe rence to these startling revolutionary events in South Carolina, "it is obvious that he is most deeply concerned and exercised about the probable consequences." This is but a common place scrap of intelligence, and yet we derive some satisfaction from it, because it shows that the imperturbable indifference hitherto manifested by Mr. Lincoln in regard to these "revolutionary events" has at length given way to serious reflection upon the responsible position in which he stands before the American people

But it appears that not only has Mr. Lincoln been brought to a thoughtful frame of mind upon the dangers which beset the Union, but that from his meditations he has been almost persuaded, for the sake of the Union, to come down from the Chicago platform. Thus, it appears, that while he sticks to the republican doctrine of the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and while he is deand equally so to the scheme of admitting New Mexico as a State, with its Territorial slave code unchanged, still, "should he be called upon, after assuming his place at the helm of the ship of State, to subordinate, for the sake of the harmony and peace of the country, his private opinions to public measures, he will not fail to make a patriotic response."

To be more explicit, sinking his individual. opinions in the general welfare, Mr. Lincoln would sign a law of Congress, "embodying the propositions of Mr. Robinson, or even the resto ration and extension to the Pacific coast of the Missouri compromise line, provided he could be satisfied it was demanded by the bulk of the nation, and the only means of saving the Union." This indicates a patriotic disposition on the part of the President elect to compose these existing and alarming sectional disturbances through the offices of peace and reconciliation. This is good, but it is neutralized by what follows: for we are admonished from Springfield that neither Mr. Lincoln nor his friends have any longer any faith in the settlability of any Union saving compromise, apprehending, as he and they do that "not only will all the cotton States follow in the wake of South Carolina, but that no peace offering of any description will ever induce them to retrace their steps." Thus, it appears, Mr. Lincoln infers that the question with his administration "will not be how to forestall secession, but how to deal with it as an accomplished, irrevocable, stubborn fact."

Here, then, is the great difficulty in the way of a compromise, the belief, or the plea, that it is too late or too soon for compromises of any sort. Senator Iverson, of Georgia, tells us it is too late, that the Union is irrevocably dissolved, and that an independent Southern confederacy will soon be established, which will prove "the most successful government on earth." Senator Seward says it is too soon, and that he will not be ready to engage in the work of a constitutional compromise until these "eccentric seces sion and disunion movements shall have ended." Meantime, be considers a Southern confederacy as only a glittering mirage of the desert of Utopia, and the Union so strong and indispensable to all concerned that it will recover itself, and that these "eccentric secession movements" are mere nullities, calculated only to lead foolish men astray.

From Washington and from Springfield, from the Premier and from the President of the incoming republican administration, the same conclusion is proclaimed -that the first question before it will not be how to save the Union, but how to deal with the seceded States. From Mr. Lincoln, too, and from Mr. Seward, the same answer has been given, substantially, that the Union and the constitution will be maintained in the secoded States by the enforcement of the laws. The case, then, appears to be made up. There will be no compromise within the brief interval to the 4th of March, and then,

erhaps, begins the deluge. If Mr. Seward, however, rejecting this misapprehension that it is too late or too soon for compromises, would only come bravely up to the full measure of a compromise securing the South for the future within the Union, and if Mr. Lincoln would assist in this movement, if passed or not passed by Congress, good results would be sure to follow. If passed, the door of reconciliation would be thrown wide open; if lost, the incoming administration would enter upon its duties with the approbation and support of every Union man within the boundaries of the United

We call, therefore, upon Mr. Seward, in behalf of the Union, the peace of the country and the incoming administration, to try at once the experiment of a great practical compromise It is not too soon and it is not too late to try it

The Decision of the President-Fort Sum

ter to be Retained. Our Washington despatches on Tuesday informed us of the arrival at the federal capital of Colonel Hayne—a special messenger from the Governor of South Carolina to the Presideat of the United States. Colonel Hayne's errand was to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina. The decision of the President, announced this morning, is that under no circumstances will the government resign possession of Fort Sumter; and it is understood that Major Auderson will be instructed to defend the post at all hazards.

It is very unfortunate that the question as to this comparatively unimportant point should have been raised just at this moment, when there is an opening for compromise. Except Sumter and some obscure works in Florida and Texas, the entire line of Southern seacoast defences are in the hands of the disunionists. Now, the Charleston people hold that, to be consistent, they must remove the federal flag from Sumter, even if they are compelled to accomplish the act by force. As a matter of course, they would be sustained by all the Gulf States wherein federal property has been seized. Sumter might be taken by exhausting the garrison, or a general naval fight ensue, in which the city of Charleston would suffer severely and the best blood of Carolina flow in torrents. The cotton States would then come to the rescue, and the result would be a frightful civil war. Now, the sober, earnest, thinking men of all parties regard with aversion any movements that look to the arbitrament of the sword. At the same time it is a point of honor with all of us who still adhere to the Union that Fort Sumter should not be taken, and we believe that the forbearance of Major Anderson in the matter of the Star of the West should lead to equal consideration on the part of the Charleston authorities. They, however, seem to think that the presence of the federal flag on Sumter is a tacit defiance of government which they have set up, and they feel the matter more deeply than any of us at the North can possibly imagine.

Sumter has been called the key to the de fences of Charleston harbor. It is something more just now. It is the turning point in the crisis of the Union. There can be no doubt that the action of the President upon Hayne's rather cool proposition will be received with approbation in the border slave States, and that the Union party in the South will secretly

At the same time that we receive this new: from Washington we have important intelligence from Springfield, to the effect that Mr. Seward's speech receives the endorsement of the President elect; and it is by no means improbable that if affairs could be kept in statu quo onte bellem for a short time longer the republicans would offer some plan of con mise, based upon the Crittenden amendments. The radical wing of the party is already getting frightened at the weakness, as they term it, of the republican members of Congress Greeley & Co. howl vigorously over Seward's speech—the very best possible proof that it has hit the right spot. So we find the extreme republicans and the thorough going fire-caters s usual, united in the endeavor to break up the Union. Between these two fires the conservatives North and South are unable to stir hand or foot. They are as effectively shut up as Anderson in Fort Sumter.

Suppose the worst comes to the worst (for we must look at these things squarely) and Sumter is attacked, what then? Then the North will be aroused as one man, and, until reason regains its sway, we shall be compelled to suffer all the horrors of a fratricidal conflict. which will destroy the industrial interests of all sections and put us back at least a hundred years in the estimation of the civilized world. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that in the event of war the border States would east their lot in with the North, although the tenor of all our advices from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia are inflexibly the other way; and then it is not so clear that the army of the North could subjugate the cotton States. And if they did succumb, of what value would their forced submission be? Then, again, where are the troops to come from? Where will the general government find volunteers to fight against men who take up arms on their own soil to defend their own rights? Can we depend upon officers of the army and navy when they are commanded to turn their guns against their own relatives, or their comrades, with whom they have shared the bivouac or joined in the assault upon a foreign foe? Are we to take a hundred thousand men from the workshops. the plough or the counting house, and send them to attack our breibren of the South in their own homes? Is there no danger that in the event of civil war and the withdrawal of a large number of law-abiding citizens from the Northern cities, that the dangerous classes will prove too much for the local authorities? Is the commerce of the country to be suspended without overthrowing all other interests interwoven with and dependant upon it?

These are questions which the coercionists will do well to ponder upon earnestly, and if they are not as crazy as the advocates of immediate secession in the South, they will agree that, in case no settlement of the difficulty can be arranged, it will be better that we should part in peace. There is nothing so dreadful in the idea of two great confederacies, managed upon the same general plan as the present Union, with trade, commerce, manufactures, friendly intercourse going on the same as in the most peaceable times. If our Southern brethren think they can better themselves by going out, and are resolved to try the experiment, in Heaven's name let them go in peace. We cannot keep them by force. People in their

ocition, defending their own firesides, may be overthrown many times, but history teacher us that the work of subjugation is, besides, exceedingly difficult, as unprofitable to the con-

querors as to the conquered. We have hopes that the Charleston people will think over the matter of Fort Sumter, and that the new administration will offer terms that will meet the approbation of the Union party in the border States, where they demand a lever to begin with. Purther South the Union scatiment lies dormant, but is not dead, and may yet rise superior to the secession lunacy. But coercion is not to be thought of for a mo

WHO ARE THE TREE OWNERS OF OUR FEDERAL FORTIFICATIONS!-The argument is continually brought forward by that portion of the people of the Southern States who would justify the seizure of federal property by State governments that our coast defences were erected exclu sively for local defence. They say that Fort Pulaski belongs to Georgia, from the very necessity of the case, as much as Dover does to England, or Cherbourg and Toulon to France. They maintain that the authorities of South Carolina have an absolute, inherent right to hold forts Pinckney, Moultrie and Sumter; that the approaches to New Orleans belong to Louisiana; and that forts McHenry and Monroe are appendages of Virginia and Maryland just so soon as those States have cut themselved off from the Union. This is an entire fallacy It was not alone for the protection of any particular point, or line of coast, that our fortifications were built with so much care and a such vast expense; but for the security of the common country, and to prevent the possibility of invasion, which would give a lodgment anywhere on the continent to a common enemy.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore are no less interested that troops should not be landed in Georgia and South Carolina, than are those of Savannah, Columbus and Charleston. An attack upon any one point of our coast is an invasion of the whole United States, and would be resisted as much in the present dislocated state of our national and administrative machinery as it would have been under the Presidency of Monroe, Madison or Jackson. Were Louisiana menaced by foreign fee, would the people of that State cry out hands off; let us fight out this battle singly and alone? They would justly demand the assistance of the whole sea and land force of the Union to aid them, and they would receive succor alike from Missouri, Ohio, New York and even Connecticut and Massachusetts. The blood still flows from one common heart, and the pulsations of every artery are dictated from one common national centre. An injury inflicted is felt from one extremity to the other of the body politic, no matter what member

may suffer the immediate injury. It is idle, therefore, to attempt a defence of the conduct of those State governments that have seized upon national property, on the ground that it is essentially of local derivation and for the preservation of local integrity. Our fortifications belong to the federal government alone; can be legally held and defended only by federal troops, or under federal jurisdiction and the acts that have dictated the movement of our Southern brethren must be unequivocally condemned by every right minded citizen. It would doubtless be inexpedient to attempt any reversal of the mad acts of extremists at the South, at the present moment; but the principle remains fast which Mr. Buchanan laid down in his annual message with regard to the

VIEWS OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.—The controversy which is being carried on between the Paris Siecle and Le Pays on the slavery question in this country has a peculiar significance, from the fact that M. de Cassagnac, the editor of the latter, is known to receive is inspirations on most political questions from the Emperor Napoleon. It will be recollected that, shortly before South Carolina declared in Convention its formal secession from the Union, it was stated that she had entered into negotiations with the French government, and had received from it positive assurances of recognition and support. The same thing was asserted in regard to England. These statements were subsequently contradicted by the republican journals, and i was averred that, so far were they from being the fact, the representatives of both go vernments at Washington had positively intimated that the secession movement would receive neither countenance nor encouragement from them.

There was no doubt, as little foundation for the one as for the other of these assertions. It is not the habit of the European governments to commit themselves in anticipation of events But there is no difficulty in judging, from past precedents, of what their course will be should the Southern States resolve themselves into a

separate confederacy. Since the revolution of 1830 in France it has been the established policy of England to recognise de facto governments, and her example has since been followed by nearly all the European cabinets. It is to the expediency of this principle that most of the political changes that have been since effected in Europe owe their peaceful consummation. But if any doubt existed on the subject, in connection with the South, it would be dispelled by the recent declaration of the London Times, that the South had rights, and of those rights that of free trade was one; as well as by the energetic arguments of Le Pays-Louis Napoleon's organ-in support of slavery. The views put forth by the latter are, besides, only the natural corollary of the policy which sought to revive the slave trade in order to supply the tropical colonies of France with African labor. The disposition of both governments to recognise the independence of the South being thus clearly established, it behooves those who do not want to see foreign elements imported into the present conflict be tween the two great sections of the confedera cy, to make some practical advances towards conciliation. Let European interference be once admitted in the affairs of these States, and the remotest generations of our descendants will have reason to curse the memory of the men who have built up the republican party merely for their own political advancemen

MONOTON CONCRET FOR THE BENEVIT OF MADAME ANNA hence.-This popular favorite with the musical public akes a benefit at Irving Halifto morrow (Priday) night on which occasion she will be assisted by several accomon which occasion she will be assisted by several accom-plished artistes, including, among others, Signora Frezzo-lini, Madame Von Berkle. Miss Kate Constuck, Signora Ouinto, Muiler, Bercaccinnte and De Abella, Meares, Ea-dolphsen, Thomas, Cook, Bowler, Mills, Tastison, Carl An-ichutz and several other eminus professionals. The pro-gramme is unusually good, embracing twenty-one choice electrons, you'd and matrumental, from the most eminear ecomposers, which, when it is understood that Madame Bishop stands in need of assistance, will, we are conjudent, ensure her a croweed house.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The President Elect and His Views on the Crisis.

He Would be Disposed to Support a Liberal Compromise, but he Fears it is Too Late.

The Question is Not How to Forestall Secassion, but How to Deal With It, de.

Our Springfield Correspondence. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1861

Mr. Schari Gastled as Secretary of State—Cameron cially Sheired-Probability of Chase's Acceptance of the darship of the Treasury N. B. Judd Pressed for the Interior Department—The Rubicon Believed to b Crossed—Legislative Doings, dc., dc. The Daily Illinois State Journal of this morning con-

tains the following official announcement of Mr. Seward's acceptance of the Secretary ship of State:-

acceptance of the Secretary ship of State:

ME. INCOLN'S CARRYIT.

The Albany Feeting Journal having announced that Mr. Seward has accepted the position of Secretary of State under the President cleet, it may not be out of piace to state that official advices to that effect have been received by Mr. Lincoln. The portfolio of the State Department was tendered to Mr. Seward several weeks ago, and the selection cannot fail to receive a cordial response from all who love and are determined to stand by the Union. Mr. Seward's wisdom as a statesman of ability, as a diplomatist, will directly tend to strengthen confidence in the incoming administration at home and abroad. The Journal properly remarks, "that on no former occasion has a resident offered, or a Secretary accepted, that department in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and homerable to both;" and it puts on record the prediction "that President and Premier will so discharge their duties amid all the difficulties that surround them as to preserve the blessings of Union, and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen." We have confidence that the sequel will verify the prophecy.

It is known that Mr. Lincoin received Mr. Seward's formal acceptance only by this morning's mail, and that the paragraph in Thurlow Weed's paper was inserted simultaneously with the mailing of the letter. Mr. Lin coin immediately acknowledged its receipt by special telegraphic despatch to Washington.

Cander compels me to state that the construction put upon Mr. Seward's appointment in a late editorial of the Hixand is not endersed by the friends of the President elect. They look upon it as an earnest of the firm adherence of the new regime to the dogmas of their party. as laid down in the Chicago platform, rather than as a symptom of readiness to compromise and renounce. The radical republicans of this section, at all events, augur from Mr. Seward's premiership the strict fidelity of the incoming administration to the principles to the triumph of which it owes its existence. It may be safely prosumed, nevertheless, that Mr. Seward's profound states, manship and catholicity of views will enable him to understand the exigencies of the times, and prevent any clashing act of the administration of which he will, doubtlessly, be the most prominent and influential

The last twenty-four hours have developed the probability that Mr. Chase may, after all, not accept the Treasury Department, offered to him by the President elect during his recent stay in this city. The ex-Governor himself would greatly prefer the Senatorial toga to olio. But it seems that an acceptance is urged upon him by many of his most intimate and faithful friends, and that he is not unlikely to yield to their counsel. Advices to that effect res

The partisans of N. B. Judd, of this State, who are not ed around their leader at this point, are working with might and main to secure the place informally tenousy of rival republican chieftains from this State para lizes, however, their efforts to some extent. But it is very possible that their representations will prevail in the end.

Mr. Judd is an old and tried friend of the President elect, and Mr. Lincoln's personal preferences will not conflict with the wishes of the advocates of the former's cause. Nor is the country likely to suffer by the substitution of the shallow-brained Hoosier for

The news of the firing upon the Star of the West threw both Legislature and citizens generally into intense excitement. The tug of war is believed to be come—the Rubicon crossed-civil war inevitable. Legislative business was all but suspended. The "overt act of treason and rebellion" occupied the minds and months of all The President elect looks very gravely. He says little in reference to the startling events in South Carolina but it is obvious that he is nevertheless most deeply

The Legislature has thus far confined itself to the forms tion of committees and introduction of petitions and bills

The President Elect and the Compromise Propositions—The Southern Members of the Cabinet—Wilmot's Connection

with the Comeron Intrigues - Legislative - Personal, ifc. Frequent allusions have been made by me in preceding letters to the position occupied by the President elect in eference to the various modes and means, proposed by patriots in Congress and elsewhere, for the pacification of the country. I took occasion to state at different times that he had distinctly and emphatically expressed his firm adhesion to the Chicago platform in general, and the republican doctrine of the Congressional right to legislate prohibitively on the subject of slavery in the Territories that he was decidedly opposed to the Crittenden resolu tions, and equally so to the scheme of admitting New Mexi coas a State with its Territorial slave code unchanged-in ane, that he was as resolute and outspoken an anti-slave ry extensionistas ever. That such are really his views no one that has ever enjoyed the privilege of his frank, un reserved conversation on public matters will deny; but I have reason to think—in fact, I know—that should be be called upon, after assuming his place at the helm of the ship of State, to subordinate, for the sake of the har mony and peace of the country, his private opinions to public measures, he will not fail to make a patriotic response. I believe, to illustrate the meaning of this assertion, that although entirely leath to see slavery spread over another inch of ground, he would yet affix his signature to a Congressional enactment embodying the propositions of Mr. Robinson, or even the restoration and extension to the Pacific coast of the Missouri compromise line, provided he could be satisfied that it was demanded by the bulk of the nation, and the only means of saving the Union. On the other hand, it will be but simple justice to state that neither he nor hi friends have any longer faith in the availability of any of the suggested compromise measures. They appear to incline to the conviction that not only all the cotton States will follow in the wake of South Carolina; that no peace offering of any description will ever induce them trace their steps, and that the question with the republican how to deal with it as an accomplished, stubborn, irrevo-

It is now considered certain in Presidential circles that at least one, and perhaps two places, will be left open in the Cabinet with a view to the represtation of the South, and that they will not b filled until after the arrival of the President in the federal capital. The statement of the New York Tribune that Robert F. Scott, of Virginia, and William A. Grahan would be taken from the slaveholding States, is totally mounded. No such selections have been made; nor is it at all likely that Mr. Scott will be one of Mr. Lincoln's ministers. His last epistolary effort, in which he placed himself determinedly and bitters on record against the party that elevated Mr. Lincoln to power, has rendered

him altegether impossible.

It would be vain to conceal the fact that the most in ricate and delicate question to be solved by Mr. Lincoln previous to his imagination is now this very representa on of the Southern section of the country his famisterial council. There is evidently an absolute want of Southern planks likely to fit into the already constructed portion of the Cabinet. That this difficulty has already proved very variations to Mr. Lincoln is certain, and that he will put of his ultimate decision in the premises until a point of culmination will befurther approached, either one way or the other, is more than probable.

Judging from present appearances, the session of the legislature of this State will be a pro-eminently working The legitimate backness for which it has been con coned will be first disposed of politics will only be dab. bled in in case the legislation proper shall not absorb the terty days within which the resaion is wisely confined by the constitution. The most important measures thus for introduced we bills for the amendment of the beak.

ing lawn and the reorganization of the militia of this

Seungerete, Jan. 13, 1961. The Cameron Pother Revivel - Arrival of Senator Coman and J. P. Sanderson, of Pennagleavia—The Origins of Their Mission—Cameron's Ultimaters, de.

There is another excited flutter among our political quid mune. All the page of curiosity—all the uncertainties of

tainties of rumors, conjectures, implications and deduc-tions, that deprived them of their peace of mind and rest of body only a fortnight ago, are being renewed The Cameron cabal is revived. The more feared than fearful Pennsylvania chieftain has once more entered the lists in the person of his most devoted henchman...J. P. Sanderson. That faithful squire, who had followed his liege lord hither but a few days late hour last evening. The news of the bombardment of Charleston would have produced no more amazemen than that of his sudden apparition. In a mere whiff had penetrated the remotest biding place of politicians "What does it mean?" escaped the lips of all. ome as a harbinger of peace or war?" "Has the vehe ment opposition to his master's appointment stirred up his mettle and excited his ire, or induced him to forego his Cabinet aspirations?" These were the question more easily asked than answered.

Not a little was added to the irritation by the fact that Edgar Cowan, the newly elected United States Sena tor of Pennsylvania, had not only arrived on the same train, but also engaged apartments in common with Sanderson. There was another puzzle. It had been universally believed that Cowan's triumph was tentamount to a defeat of Cameron, as Wil-mot had received the support of the Cameron men in onsideration of services rendered during his late visit to this place, and hence the amparent harmony and co operation of supposedly hostile elements proved a pre-

Thus it was not to be wondered at that this hely Sabbath was desecrated by general and persistent a tempts to solve this seemingly inexplicable enigma So many experienced noses being on the scent, it could not be a matter of surprise that, ere the distinguished visiters had dwelled twenty four hours in our midst, the mist of discordant circumstances that first shrouded their intents and purposes has cleared away and the

It appears that Mr. Sanderson came here in a direct rush from Washington City, as the envoy plenipotentary of the great Pennsylvania cabalist. Prightened, beyond all doubt, by the intensely hostile demonstrations that have been brought to bear upon the President elect during the last ten days, the latter instructed his fides Achales to undertake the journey to Springfield ones more, and bring matters to a head either one way or the other. And thus the confidential messenger hied hither, and giving himself hardly time for a basty lavation and repast, sought the Presidential presence at the earliest possible moment. He found Mr. Lincoln at his private residence, and was closeted with him from eight to eleven o'clock P. M. The interview was renewed this orenoon, and likewise lasted several hours.

As to the tenor of the alternative presented by the ence and cunning. It neither asserted nor demananything in offensive or imperious terms. It was couched, on the contrary, in the most respectful and conciliatory language. It left everything to the pleasure of the party to whom it was addressed, and expressed a willingness to abide by his nitimate decision. serve was intimated, no anxiety for office was manifested. In fine, the document was so held as to enable the author to come well out of the affair, no matter what its woshot would be.

The President received Mr. Cameron's representative with his usual kindness, and listened to all he had to say with attention and respect. But it is well understood that he fatied to respond directly or definitely, but expressed his intention to take the matter under further ac visement.

Mr. Cameron will occupy a sest in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet will be ultimately decided before Mr. Sanderson reelect finds himself in a disagreeable predicament. On the elect finds himself in a disagreeable predicament. On the one hand, the disregard of the numerous emphatic remon-strances against the appointment of the Senator from Pennsylvania threatens to become a means of serious offenes to their prominent and influential originators; while, on the other, the knowledge of Cameron's secre desires and easily wounded pride and great power opens the unpleasant prospect of equally grave consequences in case of his disappointment. Nevertheless, I venture to say that—Mr. Sanderson's visit to the contrary notwithtanding-the failure of the Cabinet aspira principal is greatest, and that a plaster in the shape of a first class foreign mission will be offered.

As to the import of Mr. Cowan's visit, it is known that he mot Mr. Sanderson by accident at Pitts his way here, and being an intimate sequaintance, came on with him; but, although the main object of his trip is to become personally acquainted with the President elect, that he intended, with a generosity truly creditable to the victor, to urge Cameron's claims in order to secure for his defeated rival a place at his side in the United States

Mr. Cowan did not attend tast night's interview between the President and Mr. Sanderson, but was formally atroduced to the former in the course of the morning

SPRINGSTRID, Jan. 16, 1861 Senator Cowan and Mr. Sanderson left this morning disappointed, after laying close slege to Mr. Lincoln for three days. It is now understood that Mr. Cameron's offer to withdraw was not absolute. He merely expressed his willingness to forego his claims should they prove a source of embarrassment to the President elect. Both Cowas nd Sanderson worked like beavers in Cameron's interest but Mr. Lincoln thought best not to commit himself ded nitely while they were here. The pressure exerted by them now being removed, there is no great probability of an ultimate decision in Cameron's favor, as strong

It is believed here that Cowan's support of Cameron's claims was exerted in return of obligations to Cameron embers by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The probability of Mr. Judd's appointment is incre

on Mr. Crittenden's compromise proposition. The re-publican majority voted down resolutions embodying

The Democratic Convention to morrow will be very largely attended. There is a prospect of a hard struggle as to which of the compromise measures now before Cou gress should be endorsed.

Three mysterious gentlemen arrived early this morning, and registered themselves at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as Mr. Barney and friends. They were apparently very anxious to preserve an incognito, but were soon re cognized as Mesers. George Opdyke, Hiram Barney, and Judge Hogeboom, of New York city. The distinguished trio had a protracted interview with the President elect both this morning and after noon. The object of their mission is to protest against Cameron's appointment, and express the decided opposition of the republican masses of the Empire State to any ompromise involving an abandonment of the Chicago platform. That the distribution of federal patronage in New York city also received their attention may be well supposed. Mr. Edward's speech is an exact reflection of Mr. Lincoln's views.

Police Intelligence.

GREAT RUSH OF VICTIMS .- The arrest of Gilbert Morris alias Sheffleld, for swindling, noticed in yesterday's newspapers, brought a great crowd of victims to the cond District Police Court Arnold, Constable & Co complained that they had lost \$12 40; Jackson & Go., of Broadway, \$24; Strang, Adriance & Co., \$43 20; Ubadeli, Pierson & Lake, \$36; and Joseph intten, \$23 50. It is rereson & Jake, 8.6; and Joseph Patten, \$25.50. It is expected that a number of other firms have been swindled, which will swell the amount to several handred dollars. Morris is a genteel looking fellow, very planes ble in his manner, and well calculated every way to secceed in his nefarious trade. Justice Connoily has determined to keep him at the Jesterson Market Polace Court prison for a few days longer.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Within the past forty eight bours a number of persons have been engaged in circulo counterfeit "threes" on the North River Bank of this city. The police made several arrests, among which are the following -Henry Wilson, Geo. Cooper, Thes. Mc are the lonowing —Henry without tee, Cooper, Thus, Mc-Connell, John McGuire and Frank Wallace. The personers were brought before Jastice Steers, at the Resex Market Police Court, and committee for commitation. The coun-terfeits are followed, well executed, but good, judges of money can detect their spurious character at a giunce.

What Am Wa Coming To:—Henry Ward Beecher is egged at New Bayen, and sworn at in Philindelphia; Wendell Philips cannot speak unprotected in Boston; If Ford Douglas, agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is hooted out of Lancaster, Mass.; and Sassa B. Anthony is motibed at Exchester, and can't for any consideration obtains a bull in 4 Dancy.